NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1856.

NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETS.

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PROPERTOR AND SDITOR. N. W. CORNER OF NASHAU AND FULTON STS.

TARMS, cash is adversed.

THE DALLY HERALD, I come per copy, \$15 or assume THE WRELLY HERALD, away Security, at \$15 or assume THE WRELLY HERALD, sway Security, at \$15 order per tHE WRELLY HERALD, sway Security, at \$15 order per assume to say, or \$5 per self-free dynamics or \$5 to any part of the doctored, both or part of free dynamics or \$5 to any part of the doctored, important sace, related from any quarter of the world—4 and sail to be surely free to the control of the control of the control of the sail for \$25 to the foresteen Control of the sail and sail to be surely from the control of the sail of the \$15 to the foresteen the sail of the \$15 to the foresteen the sail of the \$15 to the foresteen the sail of the NO NOTICE inher of ancienous communications. We do not

AMPERMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY PERATRE, Broadwag-King CRARRING MIRLOPS GARDEN, Broadway-THE SCHOOLMASTER-BOWERT THEATES, BOWERY-HERNE THE HUNYER, OR BURYONS TREATER. Chambers dreet-Take that GIRL

BAURA KERNES VARIETTES, Breadway-SHE STOOPS WALLACK'S TERATRE, Broadway Starson & Co.-

BOADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-THE NAIAB WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 446 Broadway-ETRIOFIAN Pun-BUCKLEY'S BURLESQU'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Bread-

AGADEMY HALL, 665 Broadway - PENGRANG PIOTURE

New York, Thursday, February 7, 1836. Notice to the Public.

All reports, dozumonts, papers, news, &c., intended for New York Henard, should be sent to the HERALD effice, and not to any other place.

The News. No signs of the steamers from Liverpoel at the time our paper was put to press. Both the Pacific and

The United States Senate yesterday, after some debate, adopted a joint resolution appropriating \$1,500 for the relief of the poor of the city. intion calling for the records of the late Naval resolution calling for the records of the late Naval Retiring Board was taken up, pending which an adjournment was carried. The House voted twice for printer, without effecting any choice.

Nothing of general interest occurred in either branch of the Legislature yesterday.

Our naval correspondent on board the United States ship Savannah, writing on 13th December, off Rio Janeiro, states that during the late disburbances in Montevideo an American marine force was landed from the ships Germantown and Bainbridge, in order to protect the lives and property of one citizens. The difficulties between Brazil and Paraguay were not settled, but Don Pedro was naxious for a fight, if the troubles could not be amioably adjusted. At Rio, the weather was warm: bealth of the port good. The crew of the Savannah had subscribed \$500 towards the relief of the sufferers from cholera in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Forcible allusion is made to the steady increase of the French and British squadrons in the Pacific.

A melancholy and somewhat curious case of death by suffocation came to light vesterday. As a magon was employed in repairing a chimney that failed to draw well, at No. 140 Cherry street, he discovered body of a man closely wedged in the flue The Coroner was instantly summoned, and upon holding an inquest upon the body of doceased, is was shown that the corpse was that of a man named Louis Miller, who had been missed since New Year's Day. The deceased, it appeared, got down into the chimney from the roof, while labor. ing under a fit of temporary insanity, and there perished unknown to all the world. Miller was an occupant of the house wherein the occurrence took place, and was a man of very dissipated habits The body was somewhat blackened and scerched, but was, nevertheless, in a good state of preservation, owing to the severity of the weather since the date of the accident. The corpse was found perfectly upright in the flue, and was frozen as solid as a piece of oak. For further particulars of this strange case we would refer our readers to another column.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday, points of which are given elsewhere. Although emigration fell away greatly during the year 1855, the return of the present year shows a still greater decrease. Up to February 6th, only 2,350 personarrived against 8,385 during the same period last year-a falling off in one month of 6,035. At this rate, should it continue, there will not be over 30,000 emigrants arrive at thes port during the year 1856. Owing to the indebtedness of the Commission and the decreased emigration, it has been agitated to abolish the Commission and hand over its effects to the Board of Ten Governors.

The Board of Councilmen last night adjourned without transacting any business, in consequence of the death of Robert L. Dixon, late representative of the Twenty-fourth district. A preamble and resolutions eulogizing the deceased were adopted, and the Board adjourned till Friday evening.

The case of the alleged Nicaragua filibusters came

up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and was postponed till the April term of the court

See our report elsewhere.

The absence of the two steamers, with the contipued barricaded condition of the harbor, had a tendency to check transactions in many branches of trade yesterday. Cotton, however, continued firm, with sales of from 3,000 to 4,000 bales, including a considerable portion in transita. Flour was without quotable change in prices, while sales were made only to a moderate extent. The stock o Southern was light, and with a fair local and export demand the market was firm at quotations. Wheat was quiet, and in the absence of sales of moment, no minal. There was still difficulty in moving corn, and quotations were a little irregular, and sales light. Southern yellow and white ranged from 85c. a 87c. Rye sold from stores at \$1 27. Pork was in moderate request, with sales of mess at \$15 75 a \$16, and of prime at \$14. Bacon was in fair demand: 500 boxes short middles, ribs in, sold, deliverable the present month, at 9c. The first cargo of the new crop of Cuba sugar, condsting of 165 hhds., was sold for refining, at 7 c. Coffee was firm, with sales of Rio at 11 jc. a 11 lc., and of Maracaibo at 11dc. a 12dc. Freights-Engagements were moderate, without change of moment in quotatious. To Havre, 600 bales of cotton were taken at fewhile to Liverpool, provisions were at 25s., and to London, 40a.

POLICE COURT CLERKS .- A vacancy having recently occurred in the clerkship of the Jeffereon Market Police Court, by reason of the death of the former incumbent, it will be competent for the Mayor and Aldermen to give some small politician a soug berth. We have a suggestion to make on this subject. We hold that police justices and clerks should be lawyers and we live in hope that there will soon be a law to that effect. Their duties cannot be properly discharged by persons who have not been admitted to the bar. We have seen Justices who were totally ignorant of statute and common law-men of Restian stupidity-and clerks who did not speak and could not write the English language. The duties devolving upon police clerks are onerous and important. The post, if well filled, is a good stev for the bench, and some clever young lawyer arould fill it. We hope that the appointing power will take this matter into consideration. It may seem a small matter, but it is, in fact, a highly impor-

Filibustering on a Grand Scale-The Territery of Great Britain, and How It was Ot

The English conservative press, representing, we presume, the opinion of the government and of the majority of the people, has late'AV made a terrible outery about filibustering on the part of inhabitants of the United Scates. We purpose to devote a brief space for the purpose of examining the character of the Power which has thus become so savagely virtuous all at once.

To begin at the beginning-which is always the best plen-the ancesters of the dominant race in England proper, were no more nor less than fillbusters. It is the proudest boast of English peers that they can trace their lineage from the robbers who came over with William the Conqueror, who had no more business at Hastings than William Walker in Nicaraguanor so much: for the first William went of his own accord, while the second received several pressing invitations. The first William went upon a pure Unieving and murdering expedition, while the second seems to have had no base motive.

From the time of William the Conqueror to the revolution which placed William the Third, a Dutch filbuster, on the throne, poverty and civil war prevented the piratical disposition natural to the English character from breaking out violently, although it appeared once or twice, and resulted in the stealing of Wales with a few murders, the entire absorption of Ireland, and the smiting of Irish Amalekites by Cromwell's pious filibusters. In the brief reign of William the Third we shall find commenced all those grand schemes of annexation which have since been carried out, and which have given weight to the remarkable expression that the tattoo of British drums follows the course of the sun around the world. It was in this reign that the power of France was checked—that the Honorable East India Company was newly and firmly established, and that all Europe was made to feel that England was thenceforth to be one of the ruling Powers of the earth. With the best of Continental statesmen on the throne-with an army led by a Marlborough-a fleet under the broad pennant of a Russell, and with troops who had been almost constantly engaged in desperate civil wars for thirty years, the English flag was in truth an invincible standard. During the century and a half which has elapsed since that time, the English government has been secure and quiet. With the exception of the little Scotch and Irish breezes of " forty-five ' and "ninety-three," there has been nothing for the English army and navy to do at home. In order that they might not be unemployed, they have been filibustering abroad. Wherever England has seen a piece of territory that she wanted, she has seized it, in defiance of treaties, the law of nations, and everything else that stood in her way. We purpose to recapitulate a few instances of this kind of rob-

bery!
The possessions which England at present holds in this country were all gained by robsplendid filibustering, previous to the period above mentioned, went home and was the star of the brilliant court of the Virgin Queen. Captain John Smith, after "beginning and setting on foot a hostile expedition" in a country with which England was at peace, and cutting off the heads of a great many Turks, came out to Virginia and engaged in a regular filibustering expedition, for which he was duly honored at London. The French had discovered the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, and several other important points. Their posts had been pushed down almost to Albany. Eagland took all this, with the aid of the American colo nists, Upper and Lower Canada being ceded in island, Jamaica, a nest of pirates; they were protected by English Governors who did a little of the same kind of business. We find them in the seventeenth century filibustering in Central America, and occupying the harbors on the Atlantic coast as rendezvous for their buccaneers. Indeed, Blewfields and Balize-two important ports in Mosquitia and British Honduras-are named for pirate chiefs who sailed under the meteor flag of old England. Morgan, a pirate, a filibuster and a murderer, was knighted for his buccancering exploits, was made Governor of Jamaica and was particularly honored when he was presented to the sovereign, who always patronized successful men, never minding the means by which they obtained success. So Morgan, as a reward for making numerous persons walk the plank, had the honor of walking arm-in-arm

with the King of England. We also find that England now holds a portion of Honduras by virtue of a permission given to certain Englishmen by Spain to cut wood there under certain restrictions. Having collected a pretty good colony, the English government assumed jurisdiction over the territory now known as British Henduras, with no more right than we would have to seize Cuba to morrow, and without half so much reason. We also find England holding, as a protectorate, about one-third of the territory of Nicarague, after having thrice solemnly relinquished all claims Sentral America, "from sea to sea." We her still clinging to her power in Central America, in spite of solemn treaties, and we find her seizing a valuable portion of the territory of Hondurae, called the Bay Islands, after having expressly agreed to do nothing of the kind.

If we look to other parts of the world, we shall find this course identical with British policy for the past century and a half-

Sufficient them—the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can!
In 1704 England picked a quarrel with pain to get Gibraltar, because it commanded the Mediterranean. England got Gibraltar, and then wanted a naval station in the sea. She accordingly appropriated the small islands of Majorca and Minorca ; but they were not exactly in the right place, and were rather expensive pieces of property, so with that gene rosity which distinguishes Mr. Bull, who never gives away anything unless he is forced to de so, or unless it is worthless, she gave up the islands to Spain, and put her paw on Malta as a proper place for the defenders of the British ion to be fed and watered. It was accordingly seized in defiance of the treaty of Amiens, and held by military force until 1814, when the onesided treaty of Paris gave it as an appanage of the British crown. England also extended the benefits of constitutional government over the Ionian Islands, and generously protects them from the interference of other Powers.

The career of the English filibusters in India | for her enemy, than with England for her is perhaps the strongest instance of wholesale ally.

robb ary on record. For two centuries a compa' ay of merchants have enjoyed especial pridleges in trading to the Indies. The native kings who granted those privileges were suitably rewarded for their confidence in English honor. One by one their territories were taken from them-their wives, children, subjects, murdered before their eyes. For the last century, the British bayonet has never ceased to drip with Indian blood. Millions have been slaughtered, that the cause of true religion might be advanced and the dividends of the company swelled. Of fifty governments in Rindostan, only four maintain even a nominal independence, and that is only secured for the time being, by the payment of a heavy tribute. England's absorption of Hindostan has been gradual, but none the less secure. She obtained in 1757, 24 pergunnahs from the Nabob of Bengal; 1758, Masulipatam, from the Nizem; 1760, Burdwan and Chittagong, from the Nabob of Bengal; 1765, Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, from the Emperor of Delhi, and Jaghtre, of Madras, from the Nabeb of Arcot; 1775. Zemindary, of Benares, from the Vizier of Oude; 1776, island of Salsette, from the Maharattas; 1778, town and fort of Nagore, from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Guntur Circar, from the Nizam; 1786, Pulo Penang, from the King of Queda: 1792, Malabar, from Tippoo Sultan; 1799, Canara, Coimbatur, from Tippoo Sultan, and Tanjore, from the Rajah of Tanjore; 1800. Mysorean Provinces, from the Nizam; 1801. the Carnatic, from the Nabob of Carnatic, and Guruckpur, Bareilly, from the Vizier of Oude; 1802, Bundelcand, from the Peishwah; 1803. Kuttuck and Ballasore, from the Rajah of Beear, and the territory of Delhi, from Scindiah; 805, part of Gujerat, from Guicowar; 1818, Kandeish, from Holkar; Ajmere, from Scindiah, Poonah and the Mahratta country, from the Peishwah, and districts on the Nerbudda, from the Raigh of Berar: 1824, Singapore, from the Rainh of Johore: 1825, Malacca, &c., from the King of Holland; 1826, Assam, Arracan and Tennesserim, from the King of Ava; 1834, Koorg, from the Rajah of Koorg; 1841, Scinde, from the Ameers of Scinde; 1848, Punjab, from the Sikhs; 1853, Pegu, from the King of Avathe whole making an immense territory, with an area of six hundred thousand square miles and a population of one hundred millions. Althis was gained by robbery, and is kept by tyranny and murder. The English merchant, when he hears that a regiment of Bombay Infantry has put a whole people to fire and the sword for defending their own homes, rubs his hands with delight at the triumph of the British flag; but he is justly and virtuously indignant when he hears that a number of North Americans have made a descent upon Cuba. We opine, however, that if the Governor General of India did not happen to be in the majority, and to be a very rich and respectable person, he would be considered as no more than what the English press calls General Walker, or Narciso Lopez-"a robber, a pirate and a filibuster." It would take too much time to tell how the British government obtained its porcessions in India. Treachery, hypotriny, piracy, robbery, murder, and the most revolting barbarity, were resorted to, until England is now mistress of all the territory of Hindostan, with the exception of Bhootan and Nepaul. Not long ago England wanted a port, and she robbed China out of Hong Kong. What possible right has she there? She picked a quarrel with the Chinese simply to get an opportunity to steal that port. In the same manner she robbed Borneo of Labuan and Sarawak. In the same manner she acquired Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, from France; Trinidad, Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon, from the

Fifty years ago Denmark had a remarkable island-Heligoland-rising up in the North Sea. Its area is only about five square miles, and it is a solid rock, rising to the height of about two hundred feet from the level of the sea. It commands the mouths of three large rivers flowing through Germany, the Elbe, the Weser and the Ems. Foreseeing that this island would be important in case of a war in Central Europe, England seized it. Some twenty years ago, the fortifications were allowed to go to ruin, but they are now to be renewed upon a grand scale. England always manages to keep some kind of a foothold everywhere, and in the event of a war with this country she would have several Heligolands

on our southern border. England bas also acquired the Australian continent, which she will soon lose. She has filibustered two settlements in Africa-Sierra Leone and Cape Town-and has stolen St. Helena and several other small islands of no great value. But the seizure of Aden-a recent transaction-was pure, unadulterated, out and out stealing. Aden is a port in South Arabia, on the Indian ocean. It commands the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, which unite the Indian ocean and the Red Sea. It is the coaling and provisioning dépot of the East India Company's steamers, and through it is carried the treasures of the East en route for the West. When the proposed canal is cut through the Isthmus of Suez. Aden will be still more important, and will become one of the greatest commercial cities in the world. All the coffee trade of Arabia can be done there, and the geographical situation of the place is such that when it is once occupied and decently fortifled, it can defy attacks from the land side. This bonne bouche for the great filibuster could not be lost. But how was it to be gained? It was not easy to get up a war with the Bedouin: who do not practice diplomacy, and could not be trapped like Clayton and Marcy; but they are very hospitable. Se a number of English men went to Aden to trade, and were kindly received. Then they were supported by troops, and the artillery men amused themselves by picking off, at long range, the Arabs who had given Englishmen food and shelter. After ome hard fighting, the port and province of Adea submitted to English rule. If this was not filibustering, we do not know the definition of that expressive term. This occurred in 1839-40; and at about the same time the British forces in Hindostan crossed the Indus and invaded Afighanistan, ostensibly because Persin it was said, was menacing that country, and England was afraid that her Indian porecksions would be endangered. It is plain that the British troops were unwelcome to all parties in Affghanistan. They waged a cruel

war for several years. The Afighans were

slain by thousands by men who pretended

to come to their aid. Affghanistan was in much

better case with a civil war, and with Persia

It will be noticed that while these things were going on in the East, great changes had taken place in the West. The United States the only rival of England on the seas-had acquired extensive possessions on the Pacific From any point of view, it was the interest of England to prevent the United States from having the exclusive right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The great fillbuster accordingly seized an Atlantic port-San Juan -and menaced the islands in the Bay of Honda. ras. These islands, properly fortified, would command the proposed ship canal on one side; while, on the Pacific, England took possession of Tigre Island, which would form an admirable stand point for operations on the Pacific. All these possessions were taken precisely like Aden, from nations with which England was at peace. It was precisely the same as if a British squadron should, to-day, sail into the harbor of New York, hoist on the Battery the flag that has been wet with innocent blood during ten centuries, and take possession of New York city in the name of Victoria the

After due consideration of the above facts, an any one doubt this proposition: that had England been placed in the position of the United States, with reference to Canada, Cuba Mexico and Central America, would not all those territories have been "acquired" by the first named Power long ago? The cruelty, barbarity, treachery and hypocrisy with which England has prosecuted her wars of conquest, have made the very name of Briton execrated in every part of the world. The narratives of British warfare in India are filled with instances of barbarity previously unknown in the annals of civilized or even heathen campaigns. It is not such a government as that of the British Empire which should accuse the

United States of filibustering.
We should be the last to disparage the ability of British statesmen. Since William the Third's time, no English monarch has been anything more than a puppet in the hands of his Cabinet. The men who have been the first diplomatists in Europe have been bred in Downing street. Compared with them, the men of Washington have been babes in politics; and we challenge proof to the contrary when we say that in a red tape warfare with England the United States has always come out second best. In 1812-'15 we went to war about free trade and sailors' rights; we were victorious on sea and land; the sailors of Aboukir and Trafalgar quailed before the fishermen of Marblehead—the pennant of a Dacres was struck to a Hull—the veterans of Badajoz and Salamanca retreated before Kentucky rifles; but the treaty of Ghent left free trade and sailors' rights precisely where they were before the war. So if we should go to war about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is only an agreement that neither government shall exercise authority over any canal, railway or transit route across the Isthmus of Panama, we might spend a great deal of money, make a little glory, and raise a large crop of military aspients for the Presidency, but the real matter in dispute would be in precisely the same condition that Bulwer and Clayton left it-that is, waived altogether. Great Britain has, as we have shown, filibustered in Central America, and the only way by which her growing influence can be neutralized is by the infusion of a vigorous, spirited, energetic, peaceable North American population. The treaty is not a matter of the slightest possible consequence until a ship canal shall have been dug. By picking out bits here and there, it can be construed in any manner that a skilful casuist

thinks best suited to his ends. The opportunity now offered to carry out this line of policy is a golden one. The Russian war is an American peace. The schemes of England on this continent have been momentarily arrested by the unprofitable and dis astrous contest she is now carrying on, ostensibly to protect the Sublime Porte, but really to secure the safety of her East India possessions, which have long been menaced by Russia. The British bought Hindostan with blood. and blood must constantly flow to maintain English supremacy in the East. It is a just punishment for British cruelties inflicted upon a simple, ignorant, confiding, hospitable people. And it is the surest guarantee for our safety. It is, then, no cause of surprise that the majority of the American people should sympathize with Russia, or remain perfectly neutral. The Russians have been defendin their own homes, and sympathy is naturally excited for a nation in such a position. And the real cause of the war is very well known, notwithstanding all the cant of Downing street, and the gasconade of Printing House squere. We all know that the contest grows out of fillbustering; that its object is to protect stolen territory, and to steal more if possible. Should peace be the result of the present negotiations, the danger of a war between England and the United States would be imminent, not because there is anything to g to war for, but because the administration being utterly befogged, would resort to the last and worst remedy of incompetent states.

It is the cant of certain wise men at Washington to make a breeze just before every Presidential election, about our relations with England. The subject is inexhaustible. The idea of a war with England is always popular with the mass. Mr. Pierce threw it into the Senate, and the Senators were not slow tmake capital out of it. But it will not last, We have nothing to go to war about. We only need an administration that will meet the great flibuster with his own weapons. Something of the spirit of Jackson would be a great blessing just now. He would say : "Your talk about fillbustering is absurd. You never obtained a piece of territory that you did not steal. You have broken the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was made to be broken. It is null and void. Even if it were in full effect, as I construe it, it does not prohibit peaceful colonization of Nicaragua by citizens of the United States. This government will neither encourage nor attempt to prevent immigration." Let that course be adopted, and the Monroe doctrine would be practically carried out. British influence in Central America would be neutralized at once. If we had an administration with a backbone, the blow might be struck now. But Marcy has fallen in love with England lately. He dotes - so we shall have nothing but a red tape war. The government will take the side of England, as it has heretoforenot an inch of British territory in Central America will be given up, and the great fillbuster will go on with his stealing, in spite of reaties, Monroe doctrines, Marcy's gentle re-

monstrances, and everything else,

MR. BUCHANAN'S VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENCY .-The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian publishes the following extract of a private letter lately received by a gentleman in Pennsylvania, from Hon. James Buchanan:-

Hon. James Buchanan:—
You refer to the connection of my name with the Prometers, ** * * This I neither desired not expected. The merement in my favor has, therefore, or gioxsal without my previous knowledge or consent, and should be quite satisfied should another be selected.

The next will be the most important and responsible Presidential term since the last war with England, or, perhaps, since the origin of the governmen. Anoth our foreign and our domestic affairs will require the at dance of an able, firm and skilful pilot to sever the vessel of State clear of the breakers. I pray heaven that the best man may be selected for the crisis, and to me it is a matter of indifference whether he comes from the North or the South, the East or the West. Just so. He "neither expected nor desired

it." What are we to do? Gen. Cass has declined-Judge Douglas has withdrawa-Mr. Wise holds off in favor of Pennsylvania -Mr. Pierce has doubtless had enough of the White House, office seekers' troubles, Kitchen Cabinet squabbles, foreign wars, "border ruffians," and fever and ague inclusive-Marcy is out of the question, Jeff. Davis ditto, Cushing ditto. And so the question now arises, what will they do at Cincinnati for a candidate? We dare say that, upon a pinch, if any one or these aforesaid individuals should be nominated, he will, on the score of patriotism, submis to run the gauntlet. To Col. Richard M. Johnson, whose memory is immortally associated with the death of Tecamseh, we are indebted for the remark that "the Presidency is too high an office either to be sought for or declined." Upon that maxim the Cincinnati Convention is secure. Happy country, where millionaires, statesmen and politicians may thus be relied upon to sacrifice themselves for the public

Mr. AIKEN DEFINES HIS POSITION .- The Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina, the last and most formidable competitor of Mr. Banks for Speaker, publishes the following card in the Washington Globe:-

Washington Globe:—

House or Representatives, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dear Siz.—I observe in the Globe of this morning a note appended by Mr. Barolay to his remarks of Saturday, in which my reply to Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, is incerrectly stated. I have this moment conferred with Mr. Marshall, and his recellection concurs with my own, that the following is the substance of his question and of my appear:

Let me request you to publish this note in the Globs of to morrow. Respectfully, yours, WILLIAM AIKEN.

JOHN C. RIVER, Eeq.

This is satisfactory as far as it goes, though it does not cover the whole ground of Mr. Aiken's alleged peculiar position to the American party. One of our Seward organs broadly insinuates that there was an understanding between him and some of the American members of the Honse. It also charges that Mr. Aiken was born in Ireland. If this be so, the Americans who voted for him violated their constitution in doing so, although their votes were perfectly consistent with the constitution of the United States. It therefore becomes important to know the nativity of Mr. Aiken, for if he hails from green Erin, and the Americans of the House were aware of it, then we may look for a mighty revolution in their constitution, ritual and platform at their approaching Philadelphia Councils. Will Mr. Humphrey Marshall or Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Ky., explain for the public information?

Two Extracts from the Herald .-- We solicit attention to the following excerpts:-

[From the Mayor's Mes- [From the Herald Adver-[From the Mayor's Message.]

Although the police force is far from that condition of efficiency to which I am striving to bring it, yet I am happy to state that improvement has been made in this important department during the past year. The system of individual responsibility now running throughout, from the Herald Advertisements.]

[From the Herald Advertisements.]

IVE HUNDRED DOLLIARS (From the Herald Advertisements.]

best member up to the head, has had a good of feet, which, together with the rilitary spirit which to some extent has been introduced, has added to the efficience of the whole corps. It has been my effort to impress upon the police the true importance of their Broadway and Fourth avancing, and the rilitary spirit which to divide the true importance of their Broadway and Fourth avancing, and the rilitary spremotion, and to make de. So 'clock to return to his votien to duly the only requisite to favor and advancement. I think that New York will soon have good cause to be satisfied with her municipal police.

We are afraid that these extracts do not look

We are afraid that these extracts do not look well together. A young man has probably been knocked down, murdered, robbed and his body made way with while walking less than quarter of a mile, in one of the wealthiest and most respectable districts of the city. The police heard nothing of the affray, which must have taken some time. No trace of the missing man a found in four days' search, and yet the Mayor tells us of the superior skill of the American detective officer. We do not believe that such a thing could occur in any civilized city on the face of the earth, except New York, and here it seems to be treated as a matter of course. A man can only ensure his safety in the best parts of the city by making armories of his pockets. A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION .- It may be a rash

conclusion, but we really think that at some very distant period the thermometer will rise above the freezing point. We may have a sudden change in the atmosphere, but whether it comes sooner or later the streets will be in a terrible condition. Completely blocked up as they are now, by snow and ice-difficult and dangerous as is pedestrianism at present, matters will be a great deal worse when the glow and the flow come. We suggest that the Common Council should make a special appropriation for the removal of the snow and ice from the principal streets. There are cer tainly one thousand stout, hearty fellows who would be glad of a job of this kind. We may as well pay them for doing the city a much needed service as to support them in the Almshouse, or feed them on the outdoor relief system. There has been a great deal of humbug abou the streets and lamps lately, and we, speaking for the people, insist that there shall be some reform. The public squares are in a terrible condition, and one cannot walk soross the Park without running the risk of breaking his legs. To add to this pleasant state of things, the street lamps have lately been very dim, and often show no light whatever. People go out from parties late at night, and never go home. In some districts up town the residents only know that there is police by reading the reports of the Matsell Investigation.
All these things must be reformed. We

must have the highways cleared -we must have the police on their beats-we must keep our lamps trimmed and burning. Will some patriotic member of the Common Council move for that appropriation at once, and will the Mayor stir up the Gas Companies?

A PROUD DAY FOR JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS .-It is the custom of the House of Representatives at Washington to assign to the oldest member of the body the administration of the oath to a new Speaker. Accordingly, when Mr. Banks was declared elected, it appears that upon Mr. Joshua R. Gildings fell the duty of swearing bim in. Tals is what Hon. Amos Kendall would designate "an evil omen," and Sam Wetter " a werry peculiar coincidence." In reference to this incident, the Washington Sentinel says:-

It's said that the encomony of awaring in the Speaker was performed by Mr. Githungs, the great head of abolitionism, with great unature, and in the most dramatic and pompeas manner. He looked as if the souls of all the old negro martyrs and young negro babies were insued into him. He looked as rand as Jupiter, and as pleased as a "basket of clipt." Then came clapping of hands, samping of fest and waving of handkerenie's. Abolitionism was jubiant and exultant.

And this was the closing of the ninth week of the session. With such an opening to business, what will the end be? We fear that the coldest winter will be followed by the bottest summer ever experienced in Washington.

HOME REJOICINGS OVER MR. BANKS-HIGHLY ENTHUSIASTIC .- The Boston Post gives the following brief but perspicuous account of the rejoicings at the home residence of Mr. Banks, upon the receipt of the news of his election as

Speaker—

Mr. Banks' friends were jubilant in Waltham on Saturday evening, where the news of his elevation was received by express. Mrs. Banks illuminated her house, but dismissed those who called to congratulate har, by informing them that she was attending upon her sick mother. At the residence of his parents and sisters the crowd gave hine cheers. Rev. Mr. Foater was called out in his night shirt—quoted Shakspeare—said he saw the cutstratched arm of almighty power staying the tide of oppression, and he "ell fire sup o' slavery stranded on the firm Banks of Massachasetts"—and fansied also that he saw Banks stiffedig the backbone of the North. Mesers. Perry & Pope farmished refreshments for those warse backbones had been timpered by their tu multuous rejoicing.

We hope this news will never get to the eye or ear of Greeley. Do not abolition and cold water heroics go together? What would he say to this transparent disregard at Waltham of the Maine Liquor law? Say no more about

LEAP YEAR-THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE -We presume that everybody knows that this is lesp year, and is also aware that custom gives the l dies a chance to make the first advances in matrimonial negotiations. They have, also, in various parts of the country, gotten up leap year parties, where the ladies take the places usually cocu-pied by gentlemen. The ladies issue the invitations, arrarge the programme, pay the bills, and pay the most profound determee to the sterner sex, for the time being. Others ignore the men altegether, and get up sleigh rides on private account; but we have not heard of many such affairs. Women have no great liking for unadulterated

petitionst society. It is too much of a good thing.

The leap year fever, which has been raging terribly in
the rural districts, has reached the metropolis, and we hear of a very pleasant leap year party in Harlem. A number of ladies of Harlem, on Tuesday evening managed by various devices and coups d'état, to get a correspending number of gen lemen at the residence of a mu-tual sequaintance, and af er the whole party had congregated, much to the surp ise of the gentlemen a sleigh and six haused up in front of the door, when they were politely invited to participate in a sleigh ride. The invitation, unexpected as it was, was promptly accepted, and after all had become comfortably seated, the ladies ordered the sleigh to be driven to Kingabridge. When the party, which numbered twenty couple, arrived at parlor, while their escorters took upon themselves to give all the orders, and after a portion of the evening had been spent to the satisfaction of all, the ladies paid the bills and the party were driven to their homes.

Our female friends out West are particularly frisky this year, and we hear of glorious sleigh rides managed by ladies, in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, &c., &c. The ladies insist upon paying the bills for these sprees, and it would, no doubt, be pleasant to many people if they would make this part of the proceeding a general rule, and "fork out" for their ducks of bonnets, loves of dresses, sweet sets of furs, nice manchettes, monchoirs, chemisettes, laces, bijouteric, and other fripperies of the female wardrobe. But they won't do it.

But some of our fair friends may not be posted upabout leap year rule. A man is not bound to marry ou because you ask him, but he ought to give you a present. In olden time, unmarried women used to wear a scarlet petticoat during leap year. If they should the edge of this garment to any man, he was bound to marry with a new gown.

Now, ladies, you know your rights.

THE COMPTROLLER VS. THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND OF THE FORMER —In consequence of the grave charges of malfeasance which have been made against the Commismoner of Streets and Lamps, and for which he is again to be put on trial to morrow, the Comptsoller has himself undertaken the payment of the bills for street cleaning and other business connected with Mr. Ebling's department. Upon being notified of this fact, and that an appropriation had been made for the purpose, a large crowd plicants made their appearance yesterday at the Comptroller's office, and presented their claims, which were at once paid on the Auditor's certificate. Over thirty thousand dellars have been paid out already, and before all de mends are satisfied it will take thirty thousand more. To ensure the payment of the money to the proper persons the following oath is administered to each applicant:— You do swear that you have made no assignment of this caim, given no orders to any person to collect it, and that you are the only person entitled to collect the

This course was pursued on two or three occasions be fore, but the payments have, with this exception, always been made at the office of the Commissioner of Streets

PAUL JUDIEN AND M. GORGERI, gives a concert at Niblo's to-morrow evening, which promises to be a very brilliant affair. These young artists created great enthusiasm at the Sontag concerts, and their performances throughout the States have won them golden opinions from all classes.
Their reseption by the New York public will be very cordia'. The programme consists of several favorite morccaux and new compositions, of which the "Pelichinelle," by Goeckel, will, we think, prove the most successful. It has universally created quite a furore at every performance. Mrs. Bostwick is to be the vocalist or

WE DON'T ENDORSE THEM .- At the late celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine, Mrs. E. I. Rose made a speech which was reported verbatim, and published in the BERALD. Although we do not consider. that we are responsible for reports of addresses of this or any other kind, we should not have admitted the attack of Mrs. Rose upon the Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, and the Rev. C. B. Little, of Bangor, had the report been carefully

Personal Intelligence. A meeting has been held in Philadelphia, at which a committee was appointed to invite Hon. George M Dallas to partake of a public dinner previous to his de-acture for Europe as American Minister to England.

arture for Europe as American Minister to England.

ARRIVALS

From Savannah, in steamanto Alabama—W D Morgan, W W Paraer, George H H Geddard, T P Ellis, M B Elliey, H S Hughea C S Wayne O B Joses, A O Traver, W A Thomas, J A Breckenrigge, Thos Brigg, S H Goodman, W B Boarding, his V Wood Cept Chas tollier, lady, indar and serving, his V Wood Cept Chas tollier, lady, indar and serving, Mrs Gale, C H Gylard, O W Price, Aug Sizer, Jose Balard, S W Cagood, R Mervan, H M Barchay and lady, Master and Miss Barcay, J R McGinne, These H Bogkies, R F Cole, Wm Pieck, Wm Hayes, Miss Louisa Travers, S G Chappell, J H Hicks—39 in steerage.

From Charleston, in steamabin Jemes Adger—Mas E Chase, Miss Goudes, Miss Terrott, Mrs Husphery, Mrs Jordan, D Richardson, Capt Breck, A Leopetik, R O Skinner, B Waser, L Goodwin, Capt R D Edmendaton, D A Arober, L, Caldwaii, S Bradley, G W Tutie, S W Jackson, V G King, John D King, R Ellis, D P Russell, L Bouwick, Master F Chase, Capt A Ludam—15 in steerage.